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In the winter of 1917-18 I only had one visit, three males and one female, February 24, 1918; but every other winter since 1915-6 I have had a flock of from forty to sixty about the house all the time.

Heretofore the first arrival has been from October 15 to 23, and they stay until the end of May, the last to go leaving May 20 to 29. I had about made up my mind I would not get my flock this year, but this morning I heard one and on investigation soon located it. This is the usual procedure, first one arrives, a male, apparently to investigate, then leaves and in three or four days the flock arrives.

Just as I have the Evening Grosbeaks in winter, so I have a flock of some 30 to 75 Purple Finches in summer. They arrive March 22 to April 22 and depart October 21 to November 17. These two flocks together with my many casual visitors require 500 pounds of Sunflower seed a year.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*

The Grasshopper Sparrow in the Montreal District.—On the morning of June 26, 1920, while passing through a well-cultivated farming district in Chambly County, Prov. Que., about three miles from the Richelieu River, I heard from the roadway a bird's song that arrested my attention. Although it was new to me the weak insect-like buzz instantly suggested the Grasshopper Sparrow. I soon discovered the bird, perched on a fence post, where a good view was offered of its whitish unstreaked breast. Being very familiar with the Savannah Sparrow's song I was impressed at once with the similarity and the difference. The Savannah's song to me is "tsip-tsip-tsip-t-z-z-z-z-z—tser-r-r," while this bird sang "tsip-ip-tz-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z." Outside of the introductory "tsips" the Savannah's song contains two main parts, whereas this bird, which proved to be the Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum australis*) had only one.

On my near approach the bird flew in an erratic, zig-zag manner, and dropped into the grass after a flight of over a hundred yards. I flushed it again with difficulty and finally lost sight of it in the border of some small tree growth where it had taken shelter. Returning at dusk I listened in vain for a repetition of the song, although Savannahs were singing abundantly as well as a few Vesper Sparrows.

Although, at the time, I was quite satisfied with the bird's identity, the days following brought a growing uncertainty and I returned to the locality on July 5. Arriving at the same place about 10.30 a. m. I soon located three singing males. All of these birds were singing from the ground and not from swaying plant stems as is the custom of the Savannah Sparrow, and it was only after considerable effort that I succeeded in flushing one of them, which I eventually secured. The flight in all instances was of a zig-zag nature and quite prolonged, and was easily distinguishable from that of the Savannah and Vesper Sparrows, which are the common sparrows in this particular locality. Returning toward dusk I again failed to hear the Grasshopper Sparrows singing, although as usual

the Savannahs were singing from fence posts in all directions. The immediate vicinity of the locality referred to is almost entirely under cultivation—fields of timothy and clover, oats and buckwheat prevailing, interspersed with pasture lands. Besides Savannah and Vesper Sparrows, Bobolinks were nesting commonly, as well as a few Meadowlarks. In my estimation the Grasshopper Sparrow is distinctive in habit and song but might easily be overlooked. Chapman speaks of pointing out this bird to a friend who was not familiar with it and who was very much surprised on going home to find it there also. In the hand, a cursory lateral view of the bird gives the impression of a diminutive female Bobolink.

Until quite recently there has been an apparent dearth of records for this sparrow from the Canadian border. In the North, at least, it is evidently more partial to inland than to coastal regions as Knight (1908) reports it as a rare bird in Maine; while New Brunswick and Nova Scotia appear to be without definite records, although Moore feels certain he has seen it at Scotch Lake (Macoun, Catalogue of Canadian Birds, 1909). In central New York it has been reported from several localities, and especially from Oneida County, where Bagg (Auk, 1897, 1900) found it rare during 1895 and common in the year 1900, during an apparent influx of austral birds. Records for Canada are confined to a few localities. McIlwraith (1892) reports it from Hamilton and London, Ont., and Macoun (1909) cites records of Fleming from Toronto—one specimen in the year 1879 and one in 1890.

Macoun also quotes Saunders, who finds it a fairly common bird in the vicinity of London, Ont., and more so to the southwest of London (Peele district?). This district is probably the most important station thus far discovered for the Grasshopper Sparrow in Canada. The appearance of several other austral birds in the vicinity of London and Point Pelee—notably Cardinal, Carolina Wren, Prairie Warbler, and Yellow-breasted Chat—suggests the theory that this is a favorable point of ingress. When we have a greater number of observers in Quebec it may be found that the Lake Champlain, Richelieu River Valley, is the principal highway for birds that are extending their range into Quebec Province. It is notable that I have unpublished reports of an Orchard Oriole seen at Lacolle, on the Richelieu, during two consecutive summers (1919, 1920). Further, at Chambly, also on the Richelieu, a Towhee was seen by several persons.

Other records for the Grasshopper Sparrow in Canada are: Ottawa, June 30, 1909 (Eifrig, Ottawa Naturalist, 1911); Ottawa, June, 1898 (Macoun, Ottawa Naturalist, 1898); Hull, Que., June, 1898 (*ibid.*). The Hull record is the only other for Quebec Province so far as I can learn.—L. McL. TERRILL, 44 Stanley Ave., St. Lambert, P. Que.

New Nesting Areas of Kirtland's Warbler.—On June 1, 1920, I located a colony of Kirtland's Warbler along the upper Muskegon river in Clare County, Michigan. Although no nests were found, at least a